### DUTCH Wy of Toleration

Molt proper for our

## ENGLISH DISSENTERS

Written at the Request of a Friend.
W. Baron, experients the fast of Constitution

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As Free, and not using your Liberty for a Clouk of Malici

EONDON,

Printed for the Author, 1605.

THE DISSIE

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# ENGLISH DISSENTERS

Afon Car among the Centennin of the Jong Rate, whether al-

e cheers) but that your lord which may not leve the ole Henny of the fire Attempt, at least, that was doin I at it

His returns my Thanks, for the Favour of your last, and candid Acknowledgment, that I had reason in affirming, "the Sward would continue to halt it on be-" tween St. Paul's and Pinner's-Hall, as long as this was Mayor; for now you were come over to my Opinion, and faw it would not only be fo, but that his Succeffor, finding the fee thus broken, would, probably, follow in the same Track or otherwise improve the Affront to our old Establishments, according as the feveral Fattions, which plac'd him in the Chair, should think fit to direct Hereupon you defire me to communicate what I know in reference to the Durch Toleration, (whereof you have heard several hints in our private Converse) and how it comes to pass, that the many differing Persuasions amongst them enjoy their Liberty with a continued Peace and Quiet, whereas ours are always restless and encroaching, every day grashing at more, and feem still distatisfied unless they can engross all.

Indeed, Sir, it was to my no little surprize, when last in Town, to find your self, and some other Friends, so positive, that a kerimand from the Court of Aldernas, and some by-Reflections in an Higher Court, would stiffe their Delign, or make them give it over, which I perceived was deeper laid, and had greater Encourage an any of you did then imagine; yet fure this you mulb

by halves; whatever Eights they may pretend to, there is an infallible Argument to prove them Children of this World, being to wife, that is, curning, in their Generations. No People carry on their Projects with greater Intrigue, nor more nicely observe the several Steps and degrees by which they must be accomplished: Their Legal Indulgence, as it was a great Point gain'd, so the timing of it was very critical; for, being in the heat of the Revolution, there might be several Cosis wills, which upon farther Debate would have been better considered; particularly, I question very much, whether any Diffenter would have been allow'd going to the Conventicle during his Magistrasy, especially to carry the Insignia thither: the former of which hath been all along practis'd in feveral Corporations throughout the Kingdom; and, doubtlefs the President your Lord Mayor has fet, will be Ap'd by several of his Brethin in other Places: (notwithstanding, as the Act runs at present, 'tis a Moot Case among the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, whether allowable thereby ) But that your Lord Mayor may not have the fole Honour of the first Attempt, at least, that was done the First Year of their Indulgence; at a Corporation in my Neighbourhood, where an old Zealor of the 41 Caufe (brought in perhaps for that purpose) would needs have the Mace attend him to the Barn; but the honesty, or as they term'd it, obstinacy of the Officers, the Serjeants, would not comply, and to he went without it. Afterwards, indeed, when one of the fame Stamp was in course to be chosen, the Company capitulated, that however the Mayor might take his liberty, the Mace should be confin'd to Church; which some thought a little hard on the Mace's fide, fince twas boliev'd every whit as tender-conscienc'd as the Man who followed it.

But, to return to our purpose, you see how their Assairs stand at present, and how little they scruple stretching to the utmost any Liberty which is indulg'd them, whereof now they have a fair Prospect to make a greater enlargement; for you know next Winter a New Parliament will come in course; and they are so far from being ignorant thereof, or idle thereupon, as 'tis hard for a Person of your undesigning integrity, to imagine how earnestly they already stickle to carry on their Point in that Critical Junstine, leave never a Stone unturn'd, are tampering with all Interests, and in all Places, to get confiding Members chosen, such Root and Branch-men, as shall effectually carry on the Work of the Lord, and once more establish the Good Old Cause; and then let the State look to it as well as the Church, for 'tis hard to resolve whether suffer'd most from

Riselou Liberty, a Prechin as to he Cont nor main thing they aim at; for then would they prefs no farther than being confirm'd to them by Legal Effablyment to all Intents and Purpoles imaginable? But to be dabbling in the Government, is as natural to them as Water to a Fift; and if they may not command the Royalty, and controll at Pleasure, presente who are porthy Men and Men worthy, those Waters will be always troubled, never free from foul Weather, and Storms: Nay, farther to remark, how feardaloufly they profficure their Spiritual Liberty, their Right of Conficence, to obtrude themselves upon the Temporal Power, their double dealing, playing full and loofe with our Church and Sacrament is an irrefragable Argument. Formerly, the Church of England (to nfe their great Patriarch's J. O's Words) was a meer Antichriftian Preroachment upon the Inberitance of Christ, all ber Darling-Errors Stones of the Old Babel; and therefore by no means to be communicated with : The Pait bful of the Lord must not youch such defiled Garments : and this indeed was the common Cant of them all, for fome fcore of Years together : Yet now we fee to ferve a State-turn, or rather overturn the State, the Holy Sacrament goes down as glib with them as the Covenant of old; there is no Scriple, when the Caufe is concern'd. In the mean while, I dore engage, that if this next Ele-Gior, they can make a Party prevalent enough to repeal the Tell. as they have already cancell'd the other Penal Laws, they will return to their Old Invedives. Our Sacrament hall be Reprobated as an Anti-christian Rite, and all Communion with our Church finful and aboninable. Now here, if they would give me leave to expolulate a fittle. I would defire them to confider, whether any thing can bring a greater reproach upon Religion, the Innocence, and Simplicity of the Gofpel, than fuch vain Tergiperfations as thefe? Such Linky Woolfy Consciences? Such profane Halters between God and Baat? Can we imagine there should be any thing more in all these Mocketies. than a fordid Interest, spiteful Revenge, or popular Humour? To be cry'd up by the Factions, and make fomething of a Figure among f the Mob-Sectaries, which they delpair'd of obtaining from Men of Senle and Principles. This indeed is not exactly the Landicean Temper; but the little difference is for the worle, being lo bot, where they need not be so much as likeworn, and less than so, where they should express a religious Fervour: And since Almighty God threatened to spew the former out of his Mouth, I fear his Blessings may be the lefs, if these others be not free dout of the Government,

And this, Sir, brings me to the continuous propounded (and what I prefume was chiefly aim at in the Acknowledgment you made) How it comes to part of Dutch live in formuch Peace and Quiet no notwithstanding the med Perswasions tolerated amongst them? Which may be clearly answered in very few Words; viz. because no sueb troublesome weasie People, as aforementioned, have to do in the Government. And I have fometimes admir'd our great Sticklers for Liberty, and Toleration, who upon all occasions are too forward in crying up the Low-Country Model, and pretend to be of a much quicker Scent than others, never bit of this; but, upon fecond Thoughts confidered, they generally belong to some of the Factions and would be fure not to exclude themselves: Yet, doubtlest, what Horace observes in Poetry, is as true in Politicks, Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile, 'tis hard coming at the same end, without the like means: To imitate their Toleration, without their Caution and Restrictions, will not only be fordid, as the Poet terms it, but ineffectual, prove a Remedy worse than the Disease; for from thence more especially, it proceeds, that their Toleration has turn'd to Account: In all other Places, where Universal and unlimited, it has fallen a Prey to the undermining Stratagems of that Spiritual Ulurper upon all Christian Liberty whatsoever, as will hereafter appear, For your fuller fatisfaction therefore, I shall give you an Account. of the Dutch Toleration; as likewise how hard it will be to bring us to that Model, and yet flew you itis that alone can do our bufiness: All other Courses will be much more unpracticable, and unfafe, and multiply those Distractions which we delign'd to prevent. And that you may give the greater Credit to what I shall say herein. it shall not depend upon my fole Authority (though it was my chief Enquiry during fome Years abode there) but have the Confirmation of Sir William Temple's Observations upon those Provinces; which, as I think it was the first, so 'tis, generally believed, the exactest Piece we have had from that Ingenious Gentleman; Clear Matter of Fact, without that partiality and by-respect, which many times is not avoided by fuch as pretend most thereunto.

Now what makes it feem more difficult and unpracticable amongst us, than them, is, That the Constitution of their Government, and Temper of their People, will be found better adapted thereunto, with some other Advantages of lesser Moments: All which take,

as follows.

First, Then the Constitution of Their Government seems better adapted thereunto: To which purpose, I must let you know, that however those Provinces are given out to be a Common-Wealth, a

as if the People had the fole controll the as if the People had the lote control, the Denne Report in the little Dennerations (and so indeed it was in these little Dennerations of Greece, and that great one of Rome, where no Laws could be enacted, nor Magistrates chosen, &c. but by their Consent) no on Enouiry it will appear quite otherwife , the Populare, the Burghers, have no more to do in the Government, than you and L if we dwelt, or but fojourn'd amongst them: 'Tis the exactest ou earchy that is this day, or perhaps ever was in the World, where the Magistrates of every City, or Province, are as absolute as any Prince in Christendom: Enact Laws, levy Taxes, chuse one another into the feveral Offices of Government, and upon a Vacancy (which feldom happens, but by death) elect another to fill up their number. without any controll, but from their Stadtbolder, who hath a negative Voice, or fomewhat like it in all their Elections; and tho' a reasonable Check, is what their Hogan Moganships have been most uneafie under, and endeavoured more than once to free themselves from Sir W. T. instances more particularly in the City of Amsterdam, as chief of the Province of Holland, and in that, as chief of Obf. wer the Seven Provinces ; " and tells you, the Government of that City is " in the fole management of Thirty fix Perfons, whom he calls Senators; and faith, indeed, they were formerly chosen by the Voices. " of the Richer Burghers, or Freemen of the City; who, upon the death of a Senator, met together either in a Church, a Market, or "fome other Place, spacious enough to receive their Numbers. and there made an Election of the Person to succeed, by a Majority of Voices: But about One hundred and thirty, or forty. Years agoe, when the Towns of Holland began to encrease in Circuit and People, fo as these frequent Assemblies grew into danger of Tumult and Diforders, upon every occasion, by reason of their Number and Contentions: This Election of Senators, came by the Resolution of the Burghers in one of their General Assemblies, to be devolv'd forever upon the standing Senate for that fime: fo that ever fince when any of their Number dies, a new one is chosen by the rest of the Senate, without any interven-" tion of the other Burghers, which makes the Government a fort of Oligarchy, and very different from a popular Government, as it " is generally effeemed by those, who passing, or living in these Countries, content themselves with common Observations, or " Inquiries. And this Resolution of the Burghers either was agreed upon, or followed, by General Confent, or Example, about the fame time, in all the Towns of the Province, tho' with fome difference

unterence in the Number of the Season. Thus far the forementors both here, and in all other Tawns, are of the fame Communion, as to the Publick Exercise of Religion; which after some Debutes and Alterations, upon their Defection from Spain, was fix'd upon the Geneva-Model, with an Allay of Erastianism, the better to keep under the Infolency of their Presbyteries, to troublefome effewhere. Tis not of much moment to tell you farther, that as these Senators marry generally into one anothers Families, fo they keep the Government, for the most part, amongst themselves, the Chilwhen with other Relations, coming in, and gradually afcending, if capable of it; which nevertheless being faithfully dischare'd without Partiality, Avarice, or any other such by-respects, the People feem no ways diffatished therewith.

This, Sir, is a finall Scratch of the Present Establishment of that People, which I shall farther confirm to you, upon the Authority of the prefent Bifhop of Sarum; who, speaking of the Low Countries, how they got their Liberty, and how they maintain'd Beace and it, adds, yet after all this, the the Name of their Government bias a union,p.9. greater found towards Liberty than our own we are really the much freer People of the two, where every Man has a more open access to a proportion'd

this as a great defect, a giving up their Rights, a betraving their

Share in the Government, than among them. The high-flown Demagagues of our Nation, I know, will centure

B. 110.

Priviledges, with a great deal fuch like Commonwealth Cant, as has betray'd us into confusion more than once; whereas doubtless those thoughtful People made a fober Judgment of Things, and well enderstood such Privileges not worth keeping, as tended only to the distraction of their Debates, and might, in the end, deferoy their Government: To be fure the General Toleration, which foltowed foon after, could have freed upon no other Bottom; and those at the Holm were so well satisfy'd with this New Constitution. as to fet the Sovereingty of all the Seven Provinces upon the fame Sir W. T. Foot : For fo the Allembly of the States General, which confished of above Eight hundred Persons, who meeting together in one Place from so many several Parts, gave too great a shock to the whole Body of the Union, made their Debates long, and sometimes confused, the Resolutions flow, and upon fudden Occasions out of time, was by mutual Consent of the whole Body, devolved upon those, now still the States General, which consists of so many Deputies from each Province, more or less, as they are pleased to fend; which makes no difference, as to their Votes, because given according to their several Provinces, not number of

Persons.

tom, althor their number feldom write to fo many as the

Now, Sir, to come to the differity, in reference to our felves, none of this is done, or mult be thought off amongst us, as to the whole Body of the Government; which, though a Free Monarchy, is fo, well temper'd, as we fee every Subjett own'd to have more Liberty, than under a Free State: 'Tis pity it should be so much abused a yet fince it is fo, might there not be some Abridgment as to particular Persons, without the least infraction upon the whole Conflitution, an Exchange of Temporal for a Spiritual Liberty? They that will have a New Religion. let them live according to this New Model of our Neighbours, and forbear meddling in Civil Concerns; otherwise I cannot see how the Old Establishment should be long upheld : For whilst the Tolerated Parties are free to Vote, and put in their Claims to all Publick Administrations, all Offices of Honour, Truft, or Profit, they may carry things as they please; what thotough their hidustry and Importunity, Cabals and Clamours, Libels and Diet Tis as possible to Itop a raging Sea, as the Madnets of such People: No man of Sence will attempt it; for the they are divided amongst themselves, in Dodrines, Modes of Worship, and Forms of Government, Ephraim against Manasseb, and Manasseb against Ephraim; yet the Judah of the Church of England, is the united Object of all their Spites, and what they study most implacably to Supplant and destroy: And if we reflect how many of them, in the late Reign, comply'd with the Difpensing Power, and superfeded all those Laws, which the Nation, for above an hundred years successively, had compil'd to secure the Protestant Religion. there needs no Window into any of their Breafts, (as a leading Holder forth then wish'd in an Address) to discover the Reality of their Intentions: Tis too clear from thence, and all their other Practices, that the Church of England is the only Popery they have a Pique against; and can confederate with that which is really so, nav. Turk or Jew, to effect its Ruine. In my Judgment, therefore, It would be a very reasonable, and necessary Test, (and, I fancy, reduce the truly conscious Diffenters to a very small number) to try the fincerity of their Intentions, and steadiness of their Principles, by an Indulgence of that Liberty they are so zealous for, upon Condition not to intermeddle in Civit Affairs, which their weak Unde-Mandings, strong Prejudices, and vain Enthusiasms, render them most unqualified for: Will the Freebolder, even to the Cottager with his Cabbage-ground and Apple-Tree, recede from the Right he has of throwing up his Cap at a County-Election? The Members of smal-

ler Burroughs, as well as larger Corporations, of putting their refles to an Expense upon the like account, together with on the Livery, ftrutting at Common Halls, Common Councils, and the like? Nay, even in Country-Parishes, will they recede from ferving as Constable in their turns, controling the Poor as Order feers, or Parlons as Church-Wardens? So-likewife the Country-Gentleman: how will he take being left out of the Peace, or not appearing upon the Bench at Selfions, and Affizes, as well as his Conforming Neighbours? If I miltake not the Temper of the feveral Parties, these little things will be of hard digestion, fince they have been ever observ'das forward to command, as ungalie to obey: ver if we would go according to the Low-Country-Plan, (to the the New Word) this course must be taken; for tis this alone has fecur'd them, and this, or nothing, will secure us: And therefore a very learned Person, about Eighteen or Twenty Years since, who understood the Unreasonableness of our several Separations extremely well, had fully studied all their Cavils, and as fully evinced them, if any thing of Eviction could work upon that fort of People. Pref. p.84. Yet, in his Preface to that Demonstrative Piece, whether it was to let the Dissenters fee, he was averse to nothing which might tend to a Settlement, or propounded it from a Friend, whose Head hath been always pregnant with Comprehension, and Toleration-Projects: Or, perhaps, to humour some great Men at the Helm, who about that time stickled very much for a Suspension of Penal Laws: upon what Delign, as every Eve then discover'd, fo, I fear, in spite of all Endeavours to the contrary, that Defign will be ever concern'd therein, and advanc'd thereby; I fay, upon whatever Account it was, this Reverend Worthy Person, in his Preface, makes a short Estay as to a Toleration, laying down such Restrictions and Limitations. as are requilite to prevent the Milchiefs of an unlimited Licentiousness, which he faith would certainly bring Confusion amongst us, and in the end. Popery: Now the first of his Restrictions, is, That none be permitted this Indulgence, who do not declare, that they hold all Communion with our Church unlawful; for it seems unreasonable to allow it to a thers, and will give countenance to endless and causeless Separations. And give me leave to add, will gratifie the Capricio's of fuch wanton Libertines, as live Scepticks, and dye Atheists: To which kind of Scepticism I find several, who associate with at least, and abete the Diffenters, much inclin'd. Quere, as to your Lord Mayor, Another Restriction is, That no Person, so indulg'd, be capable of any Publick Office; it being unreasonable, that such should be trusted with Government, who look upon what the Government bath already established as unlawful.

(hall be authorized to that purpose. I shall mention no more, (the there be several others tending to the same purpose) but only appeal whether you, or any Man elfe of fober Sence. must not acknowledge these to be highly reasonable, and absolutely necessary; that we may know what Men are, and where to have them. In Martial-Law, none are more feverely proceeded against, than fuch as fly from their own, or are taken as Spies in the Enemies Camp yet we must suffer these Enemies of our Church, the' they have been all along in the Diffenters Service, to enter our Line at pleasure, take our Word, our Tell, and Sacrament, that they may be the better qualified to work our Ruine; nay, are fo-stupidly fenceless, as not only to let them alone, but entertain and caress them as Friends; full thus the Amalautes ferv'd Ifrael, and we know how highly Almighty God was incenfed thereat, and what the People fuffer'd thereby. But not to ramble too far, or be thought too much concern'd upon the Church-Account, let us confider our Government in General, whether it can be fo well fecur'd by fuch an Hodge-podge of Periwalions, who will be continually bulling feveral ways, and aiming at feveral Interests, as the Low Countries, where a few understanding Men A& unanimously for the Publick Welfare, without any by-Regards, or Factious Deligns,

Secondly, What I mentioned, in the next place, by way of Differety, as likely to make a Toleration less feasable amongst us. than the Dutch, is the different Temper and Humours of the Two Nations: They are a ferious and thoughtful People, wholly intent npon their own private Concerns, and very industrious in all their particular Callings; frugal and parlimonious to the utmost; truly speaking, necessitated thereunto, by reason of the many and continual Imposts laid upon them, which no People under Heaven so contentedly bear, nor fo indefatigably wade through, being abundantly fatisfied with the Prudence and Integrity of their Governours, and highly transported with an imaginary Conceit of Liberty, which no body can fee into, or understand, but themselves : So that, as the forementioned Gentleman observes, All Appetites and Passions leass to run lower bere, than in other Countries. I am fure they do not run follow in ours, which, on the contrary, is too fanguine to be lettled as it ought; for, to pass by that old Charge of Rex Diabothe English good Nature was to strongly fowr'd by our late imes of Libertinism, and Confusion, Men contracted such a habit elf-conceit, Opposition, and Disobedience, were to totally given

everto a perverse Embusiastical Spirit; and for so long a time now indeed it may be look'd upon, next to impolible abiolurely to conjure it down; yet doubtlets it ought to be confin'd to its own home, the melancholy Tombs of their reliters unquiet Thoughts, and not wander up and down the World, to pollels others with the Legions of fuch Frenzies; which, if let alone, will certainly be; for tis a Pellilent Infection, and without due Caution spreads like the Plague. And that this unhappy Difposition began from the Separation-Fraternity, and is much more incident to the English than Dutch Temper, take this fingle Instance: There were more Difputes, Contests, and Quarrels, amongst the few Brownists, and other Independent Sectories, which resorted thither the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's, King James the First's time, and so on than among the whole Dutch Nation ever lince they Reform'd: Tis unaccountable what impertinent Controversies arose between them even to the Colour of Aaron's Ephod, whether it were Blew, or a Sea-green, which made an irreconcilable difference between their

Paftors, and confequently the Flocks divided.

Once indeed there was a Controverse amongst the Dutch, about fome School-Points (and I think that the only Infrance can be given) which rose to a great height; but then you must know it was occafion'd principally by two great State-Factions, wherein most Divines, especially of the Geneva-cut, are too easily made Properties: In this, to be fure, they ferv'd themselves to purpose; for obtaining by Power, what they could not get by Argument, one Party became Judge of the other, and thrust them down amongst the feveral Herds of Tolerated Diffenters. And here give me leave to observe a farther Evidence of the peaceable Temper and Dispofition of those People; for the ablest, and most learned in their Government, have all along laugh'd at the Stoical Fatality, and Reprobation-Rigours of their Divines, and known what hard measure the Remonstrants the Arminians had met withal; yet never thought it worth while to have the Debate revived, which might only revive new Exasperations about infignificant Opinious; or, as I find it expressed in a late Poem, for Points by mether Party understood. On the other fide, to return home, how differently have these Disputes been manag'd amongst us, and how vexationsly continued? Arminian and Papift, pass'd a long time for Terms frientmons; which not only the Pulpit-Beautifeus, but feveral Grandees of the House, maliciously apply'd to every Orthodox Divine, and indeed all others, who would not go along with them in those cursed Defolations they then brought upon Church and State; which having wretchedly.

wretchedly effected, how did the Religious Brand multiply upon their Hands ? With what implacable Enmity, did the Presbyterian and Independent profecute each other? And how violent in their feveral ways, both against them, and one another, were the numerons Spawn of Equipocal Selfs, which like the overflowing Nile their Delive of Mischief so fatally produc'd? Insomuch, as when Crompel had beltrid the Commonwealth, and fet himself in the Saddle, he was prefum'd to connive at feveral Church of England-Congregations, both in Publick Parifles, and Private Affemblies, in frite to the Presbyterians, and other Sectaries, whom he dreaded as much as the Loyal Party; and did, with reason, expect they should improve those Calonnies, and Investives against him whereof he had been the grand Promoter against their Righful and Lawful King; and to he found it to his End, which that perplexity and vexation he met with from Fanaticks of all forts, and in all Places, City, Country, but especially his Army, was prefum'd to haften.

Tis true, when the Legislative Power, the other day, thought fit to establish them an Indulgence, there was a Project fet on-foot to make Two Sticks one, (to use their own Canting Terms) and feveral Proposals laid down in order thereunto; yet we find them Hill fenarated from one another, and the feveral Parties, upon every little occasion, dividing among themselves, tho' much Art is used to smother and conceal it: At the best, it was but a Flouriff, a Cord of Vanity, which bound them together, and it field eccordingly; neither can you expect otherwise, upon consideration of the Canfes which that great Undertaker affigns of those Divisions. the Rost from whence their Discords spring: Come they not hence, even TwoSticks of our Luss: Whatever you find to have been the Cause of them, whe-made one, ther Spiritual Pride, or a Contentious Disposition, or an Affectation of p. 28.

Singularity, or Error of Opinion, or Admiration of Mens Persons, or a Sowrness of Spirit, or an Ambition of drawing Disciples after us: Let the Caufe be what it will, it must be removed, &cc. All which is fooner faid than done; such Pecadillo's, and of to long Continuance, are not easily diffeded: Although he might as well have taken his Character from St. Paul's Perillous Times, which he foretells 2 Tit. 3: in the last Days, when Men should be Heady, High-minded, Cove-Ver. 9. clares they fould wax worfe and worfe, decerving, and being deceived. Now, Sir, whatever Centure 1 may incur from others, my Appeal is to your felf, whether the Account here given of thefe People be any other, than what their daily Practices do fadly veri-

he? And if left to their own Culture, and Ingenuity, any likelihood they should reform? Tis grown as customary, as habitual with them, to thwart, contradist, and oppose, as with the Dutch to live quetly, and mind their own business: From which Disposition of theirs,

I may continue the Disparity, and observe,

Thirdly, How their constant application to Business and Imployment, afford them no time to dream of New Lights, or trouble themselves about any other Perswasion, as to Religion, than what they were brought up in For, as at their first Establishment, there were Three predominant Way of Opinion, (I won't fay Doctrine) and Worship, which they had then Reform'd themselves into. Lutherans, Calvinifes, and Anabaptifes; fo the Toleration more especially extended to them, and has been generally continued down in the same Families, from Father to Children ever since; neither is it so usual with them to flitt up and down, from one Maggotty Persuasion to another, as among us. Those upstart puny Sects; which arose of later Days, are mostly Foreign, and mostly from England too; as the Brownists, and Independents first, the Sabbatarians after them, then Quakers, Muggletonians, and what not? Who have prevail'd with some of the Natives to be as foolish and mad as themselves, but not many; and, perhaps, had they been kept to the same Thoughtfulness at home for Bread, and all other Necessaries of Life, would not have to wantonly gone a Woring with their own Inventions.

And the like reason may be given, that there are not so many Libertines, Atheistical, Profane Persons, as in many other Parts, where all Religious are Tolerated : It cannot feem strange there should be some without any; and that there are not more, shall not be attributed fo much to their Vertue as Necessity : For not only their Mechanicks and Tradefmen, but Perfons of the best Quality, are oblig'd to the like Care and Industry, as to the Concerns of Humane Life. The Ground on which their many populous Cities itand, is of small Compass; and the Rents of that little Land they have, are very low, notable to maintain any one in the Port of a Gentleman; (that is, an Idleman, which is their Term for that degree) whereof as there are few Ancient Families amongst them, fo the Children of those that are, as likewise of their Chief Magiffrates, and Rich Merchants, are confliantly brought up to fome Imployment, Military or Civil, with an Education agreeable thereunto, which, together with their Natural Disposition, keeps their Thoughts fix'd upon things really advantageous ; and so you shall generally find them very ment upon their Deligns, and allidious

A their Application ... Will you give me leave to apply this and observe how opposite their Course is to that of our Mercurial Wirs, who being born to great Fortunes, and valued for the great Worth of those Praiseeffors which raised them, as if nothing else were wanting which should recommend them to the World, think themselves above any farious application, either as to Business, or Knowledge. I need not tell you how little, or no, Education our young Mafter has from his very Cradle; how careful the good Lady-Mether is, he should not be kept in too much at School; what a fruitless Figure he makes in the University; and when he comes up to the Extravagancies of the Town, is as much for living a bove feber Sence, asiour Diffenters above Ordinances, God forbid this should be a General Rule; yet it could be wish'd there were more Exceptions, than daily Experience will permit us to observe : Libern of Jaje, the not fo much clamour'd for is as much in Vogne as Liberty of Conference, and the one doubtless confequent of the other a For the practical Atheif hath been ever thought to introduce the Secondation; and when Men are left free to all Religious, that is the proper time to fet up for none. I remember, during Crampel's Visipation, the Leviathan-Doffrine was first forted; and as fome Gentlemen of too good Parts, unless better employ'd, were industrious to cultivate and improve it, so many of our Airy. Spirits about Town, and elfewhere, became their fordid Imitators: Nothing would go down with them, but a State of War, with a total Abelition of all difference between Good and Evil Ri Wrong. Now, whether it was their being meany, or asham'd, of fuch unreasonable Notions, or an affectation of Novely, the delight of pain Minds, Deifin feems to have superfeded that, and is become at present the Darling-Subject of every young Liberine's Difconfe : who will prefime to expose, and run down Reveal'd Religion with all Confidence imaginable, altho' the little Impertment never thought a lober hour in its life; and understands the Philolopby of Matter and Motion, no farther, than that his own Brains are in a continual Hurry : Not but that thefe Engines too are fet on work by some more plodding Heads, who have several secret De-signs in exploding the Authority of Scripture, upon the Politick as well as Prophane Account; and, among the rest, to busy up such Models of Government, as the Belief thereof express overthems. Here then arises the main Quere: What shall we do with such Differents as these? The Scaptick, the Deift, the Atheif, under what Class shall we place them? They have the same Plea to be confident which the others always brought, that is Number and fret isfied

being able to vie, in either Particular, with any of their differing Fallions, and, for ought I fee, in a short time longy out them all; fince daily Experience afforce us the theolast result of Pointick Zeal; for being over-heated, and meany with running its feveral Courses of Eddion and Opinion, it has down in the end, and centres here. And yet, all this while, this will now fee what a fine. Thread they have found for themselves, as well as a small the one are under mining the Church of England, these others are doing the same to the Church of England, these others are doing the same to the Church of England, these others are doing the same to the Church of England, these others are doing the same to the Church of England, these others are doing to this Grand Apolicary, so readily will Corrup Minds improve bad Principles, deny those Mysteries by wholesale, which some Mens rash and now Englishes had made more perpetric and intricate, than the Simplicity of True Religion stands in need of our did ever design. And this, Sir, is the result of an Published Toleration; which going on at this rate, (unless the Pater Points mine cum Philaspibus.

Fourthly, Another thing which makes the Durch Toleration for the more only, is, That Their Government is moderated and purisual in the Maninification of Judice, and Execution of Laws, which as they are maded at first, apon the miture deliberation of a few fober understanding Men, with fole regard to the Common Wed, the Publick Good; to, once problemed, there is no evading their true import, or chaping the Tenalty of a Violation. The Lawying among them dare not Open, or so much as Quanto against what their Supersours have thought at to attailly, much less study Philo, and hummer our Niceties, to gratific bad Men, in frustrating whatever good the Lagislative Power deligned, and pure them to the trouble of an Explanation All next Session, which runs the same rispose yet that we are under these very Circumstances, I need not tell you; which, with the Infolency of Fallion, the remissions and indifferency of the Executive Power, bath brought us too nigh an Affinity with that deplorable Estate of the Jewis Anarshy, where sway one did tilest seemed right in bit own Eyes. Otherwise, we have Laws more than enough, and could they have executed themselves, all Allegations for a Toleration had been long since qualled; not only the Externals of Gos's Publick Worship had been kept up in Donney and Order, but every Man's Temporal Concorn, his Right and Proposite and Indistructory, as to Religious Duties, bath so far unwinnessed.

and the mild Man Albert, that our modern Friell's not only with our Works, but so wholly confined on some Surrout Chimerest, as there is little of Trues on Bushin the ordinary Transactions of this mate Life: Our Mann and Turns is in a very precurious Condition, what with the Latitude of their new Notions, and the advantage to be taken from the Purplexity, the Niester of our Laws, with the little Tricks of Practice, to thamefully now a days alla mode; on has deligning Interrity can scarce tell whom to trust, and is frequently at a lofs, either to recover Right; or repel Wrong : Neither will it be ever otherwise, as long as to many Law jobbing Make bater are fuffered to Swarm in every County throughout the Kingdom, Were Grievances to be redreft'd by their Malignity and evidenick Contagion I know no one thing fooner to be confider'd; that it is otherwife you and I cannot help. In foort, Sir, a frid and Regular Executwo different Instances In the Spanish Netherlands, we find the Romife Religion folely established, with the Rigon, tho not the Name, of that Inquistion; which was the most plausible Plea for their first Defession: On the other fide, in the Onited Provinces, there is a general Toleration; both which, the Uniformity of the one, and induly mer of the other, are supported, and kept up, by a vigorous Execution of fuch Lows as were thought most proper thereunto ; and if either, the latter are the more exact and levere. by reason it is so natural for different Opinions to class with, and thwast each other; so far are they from admitting them into the Magifracy, giving the least way to New Lights, and Familia Enthuhafnes there, as well knowing fuch a Freedom is enough to make any Government as manifrom as that Pilhore, which had an Hose Populus affix'd, on the turn turn vine to the state of the contract of

Fifthly, I shall only add farther, that the Durch Toleration was established in the Infrare of the Reformation, when Men had a single than to have her free'd from I grante and Superfiction, such spurious Dostrines, and burthensome Gremonies, as rule of Time, neglect of Enquiry, and, above all, the Intrigues of Papal Operation, had imposed upon the World, and for several Centuries together made pass for Carbolick. Now, although this Zeal was not always incoming to Enquiry, and different, and, in some Places, not justifiable Methods which were taken, did much operate, any and soundaring so good an Undertaking; yet the maint Point being gain'd in shaking off the Kowan Toke, whether out of Interest, Produce, of Picty, I shall not determine, Men generally for down abundantly

deepest Impression upon their Minds: And this happened in Section include for the United Provinces, as perhaps so Age will be ever able to paralell. For the Spanish Interest prevaing in Braban, and Flanders, with the Walloon Provinces, whoever could, or would not submit, retreated hither, as likewise great multitudes out of France and Germany; which made them the Pantheon, the common Receptacle of all People pretending to the Liberty of Confcience, the only thing then defired, and in the enjoyment whereof (whether well or ill-inform'd we are not now to enquire) they were about ered to Larm menery Constant has often

dantly fatisfied.

How much the World (especially amongst us) is cool das to fuch a Temper, and beated as to much worse Dispositions our many Fruds and Factions, unreasonable Cavils, and implacable Emissies too fadly declare. Men, now a days, bellow one the Protestion Religion, the Protestant Religion, as the Jews of old, The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, as if the very name, or relation thereunto, might authorize the groffest Impieties, their wilful Perjuries. and feditions Practices, the Violation of Publick Lines, and diffurbance of Publick Peace, even to a most unnatural Rebellion, and execrable Regicide: This, Sir, impartially speaking, is undeniable Matter of Fact; and if ever the Nation returns to its Witt again, fold Some and found Principles, such Protestants will be recorded with a very black Character, the Repreach not only of the Reformation, but of every thing which tends to true Religion, like the Pharifees and Zealots among the Tews, facrificing all to their own gross Proportifie, forded Avarice, and felf-will'd Ambition; and God grant they do not bring the like fatal End upon our Place and Nation: The dreadful apprehension whereof makes not only my hand, but my heart. tremble; and, amid'it fuch melancholy Reflections, with to have been born in an Age, when Wife Men had had the Afcendent of Fools, and Honest Men of Knaves. On the contrary, as things now fland, you know the Close of that Old Rhime, Knaves and Fook will quite undoe us an in the best best and best and store and

Neither can our Prospect be much better, if we look upon the Reformation abroad: What a ftrange Indifferency have fome Great Princes of the Empire lately discovered & And how gross the Apofacy of others? To be fure, where there was a General Tolerati of Luberan and Calphafts, together, with the feveral other differing Perswalions, Andaptists, Arrions, Social and, &c they are either wholly extirpated, as in Bohemia, Morania, the Two Austria's, Poland, &c. or in a fair Tendency thereunto, as at prefent in

nerous: but what with contending amongst themselves, and moranie, or opposing the Estillated Government, they have been either wormed, or beaten out, with all the contempt and east magnible. And that the same Design is carrying on amongst us, and the same Event expected, they must be wilfully blind who do not see, what with Liversionshield on the one hand, and Hypocrisis on the other, the no-Reality of such as pretend most, and great Indifference of all the rest; as we are naturally prome to fall into Extreams, so we seem strangely disposed (and the more, because unwilling to believe it, to fall into that which we have all along pretended most

vehemently to avoid.

Thus, Sir, have I impartially, and perhaps too freely, told you what I know, and what I think of the Dutch Toleration; yet without this Preedom, it had been impossible to set you in a True Light. fo as to discover the gross mistakes of our Commonwealth Pretenders, who are always admiring the Hollanders, with the Excellent Administration People live under there; which nevertheless they understand no more, than how the Empire, and Army of Russa, is now manag'd during the Czar's Absence; and the many Projects they are so troublesome withat, both in Theory and Practice, are as oppolite thereunto, as one Pole to the other: Yet, fince things are brought to that pass, as a Toleration must be, give me leave to tell you, that venturing in any other than a Dutch Bottom, will hipwreck the whole Cargo; that is, without a Metaphor, keeping the Magistracy in such hands as shall be of one Piece, Uniform, and Unamimow in the Management thereof; for which I shall briefly lay down these following Reasons, and so end your Trouble.

if I We shall have some Face of Government in an Establish d National Religion; which I mention folely upon a Civil Account, and that not only in regard to the outward Decorum, (which yet ought to be considered) but the absolute Necessity thereof, as the only means of preventing those continual Contrasts and Caballings, which the several Fasijons will have one against another; and if admitted to Debates, all together against that which is uppersuosl; the Michief, and Inconveniencies whereof, can no other way be redressed, than by fixing the Ruling Power in one Perswalion, to whom it shall solely appearain to take care of the whole, see the several Parties enjoy their private Opinions, without the least Infraction upon our Publick Peace. On the other side, let us reflect, first, upon the Undecency of the thing, how preposterous it must seem to any Man of Sente, whether Native or Foreigner, that the Sword should

should dance attendance from one Place to another, according to the Caprice of each prevailing Faction: This Year's Lord Mayor has a Conscience of such Latitude, as to Trim it between Church and Conventicle, without the least regret; whereas his Successor may have one so squeamish, and freight-lac'd, as not to come within the Sound of St. Paul's Organ, or under the roof of that Sumptuous, and therefore Superfittious Structure. But then too having got the Sword to go their own way, how strangely must it wander up and down, as each Party prevail to get into the Chair; one Year it must attend a Presbyterian-Meeting, the next, perhaps, will fall to the Independant's Lot, and the Anabaptists will ill resent it to go without their turn; nay, we are not fure but the Quakers may put in their Claim, and without any Offence to the Inward-Man; delire it should attend their Motions on a bulk in Grace-Church-Breet. This Sir. I take to be as Natural to the aspiring Spirits of those several Schifmatical Herds, as Milk to a Calf, and they will low as much if kept without it; yet how decent this will be, how unbecoming; the State and Gravity of any Magistracy, I leave for you, and the World to judge. However that of Publick Security is much more to be consider'd; for whatever Pleas may be alledg'd, or Protestations made, we know how things went, when the weak Conscience had got the Brongest Sword, Dominion was then founded in Grace, and the aptointed time come for the Saints to inherit the Earth, and bring in Subjection all the Powers of Darkness.

2 dly. The Ancient Grandeur and Hospitality of our City-Magistracy, and proportionably of all other Corporations, will be hereby continued and kept up; which fince it came into these hands, hath been most scandalously slighted, and disus'd; for the Character which our Poet Laureat gave of that carled Shimei, who first led the Van to Fattion and Frugality, is true of all the rest. Cool are their Kitchens, the their Brains are bot. To- speak freely, a fneaking, fingle-fould Sellary, cannot exert it felf to any thing that is Great or Generom, Gain is their Godliness, and Profit, their Preferment; in order whereunto, upon Enquiry, you shall find, that those Great Offices wherein worthy Citizens were formerly wont to expend feveral thousand Pounds, are now made to bear their own Charges. and bring fomewhat into Pocket too: And, as a farther ill confequence hereof, there are those will tell you all Places of Inferiour. Trust are dispos'd off accordingly; and whoever makes a hard Bargain, will be more folicitous for his own Reimburfement, than the Commonweal. Twas nobly faid of Tully, Nec quidquam alind videndum est nobis; quos Populus Romanus bocin Gradit collocarit, nis ne

by go well with any Government, If Men in Publick Places have not Publick Sprits; under which defect I am afraid our poor Nation, at present more especially, very much labours.

ady. This will make an exact Discrimination between the truly conscientious Dissenter, and the Politick, the Factious Intriguer; for when every Man must declare to what Body of Church-Membership he will join, and is oblig'd therein to abide (whether in the Lord, or not, the same Lord shall judge at last) our fundry shifting Proteur's fuch Amphibious Christians, as can live both in Land and Water. Church and Conventicle, (and that, more especially, to get Prey) will intirely be defeated of their many base Ends; Conscience shall have its full Liberty, but the State-Libertine wholly abridg'd from promoting their Maggotty Commonwealth Innovations; or abusing the Sacred Robe of Magistracy, for a Citak of Maliciousness, Avarice, or both; and were this reasonable distinction effectually prosecuted. and their little factious Properties excluded from voting the Sword into such unworthy Hands, it must fall in course to some honester Man's Lot, who will be the Minister of God for good, and bear it not in vain. Tis likewise to be hop'd, this may tend by degrees to the better Information of the deluded People, make them reflect upon the Inconfishency of their Principles, and Unwarrantableness of Schifm how naturally they tend to a licentious Prophanation of all things Sacred and Civil, whillt Men of corrupt Minds can to easily profitute the most folemn Obligations of Religion, and Conscience, to two such servile respects as Interest and Humour. Neither are we to definir, but it may work a Reformation in the Persons themselves : for generally when Men get nothing by acting the Hypocrite, they care no longer to wear the Vizard, chuse rather to appear as they really are, and fall at last to defire a right information of Things. fince Error and Deceit has fail'd in those Ativantages, which were formerly the main Support of their Onrighteous Manumon, But whatever the Event be as to them, I am confident you are fatisfied no Government can be fafe in fuch Thippery hands; for they that can be any thing; will be every thing, and are good for nothing; having betray'd their own Consciences, is it possible they should demur serving others in the like kind?

utbly. But to come to that which is most considerable in this case, indeed the main Support of every Government: By this means all Fublick Deliberations, and Refolves, will be carried on in a smooth and even, Heddy, uniform Course, free from Fallious Oppositions, with the many other hy-respects of Intriguing Interests; This, I say, in

tre, at least, would abate the several Foods, av. and the Expenses too, at the Election of our National Represenand fective their Debates, when Affembled, from frequent a asments, according to the French Term, the Obstructions and which fuch as cannot obtain their own private, pettifh Hurs, are prone to interpose in the most weighty Transactions, the never fo prejudicial to the Common Good. In like manner all other finister Practices, Plots, and Brangles, whether in Towns Corporate, City, or Country, would be reduc'd to something of Temper, Noise and Nonsence being once excluded, such Men in course must come in place, as would speak to the purpose; and act upon a Principle. And if any one objects this would be too great an Invalion upon their Liberties. I shall only reply, as at first, 'tis no more than what their admired Neighbours the Hollanders, did upon their own. accord, to prevent the dangerous Consequences of their many Popu-In Heats and Tumultuous Aliemblies, when they gave way that all their be thereto should be devolv'd upon a few sober understanding Men, who knew better how to act for the Common Welfare than themselves: But whether many, or few (for this propounds only the exclusion of some, no alteration in the whole Constitution, as well knowing neither Oligarchy, nor Polygarchy will do with us, however there be zealous Pretenders to both) so they be all of one Piece, Buliness will go on much the smoother, and be sooner brought to a Conclusion: And therefore give me leave to transferr St. Paul's fon, from the Church to the Body Politick, it being equally s to them both, as in the Natural: If the Head be a Mothe Feet Commonwealths-men; the Eye of the Presbyterian, of the Congregational Persuasions, with the Devil and all by Seltaries grumbling in the Belly, what care can be e? What will become of it in the end? Amongst which in the Low Countries hang out for ie at Halem, call'd the Misforstand, that is, a tween two Dray-men, turn'd Back to Back, and fo ry ways. I have known a Nation standing in me for nighthese Sixty Years together, withthese instances, that as there have been many more pull'd more than Twenty several ways. en able to hold out thus long is much; much longer will be more to admiration. and Monarchy, will be hereby very forted; for, as we fee, how fatal it is, Perswalion from the Establish'd Religion.

ther inferious Officer, and Dependence of different Sentiment and Inclusations; and that no confer as to be one Matters, but of very Nature and Designar of all Humans Challettons, and Civil societies; And whoever wears the Crown of England, upon any other than the Old Church of England Principle, will neither find that fi easie, nor himself long safe; for notwithstanding the many Protest tions, and Acknowledgments, which either Flattery, or Interest, may for some time, oblige them unto, there is not One in Ten of the feveral Fastions, could they have their own Wills, would endure a Monarchy, any more than the Kingdom of Heaven's Commonwealth. That fuch a Book as Ludlow's Memoirs should come abroad at this time of day, is somewhat odd, and argues his Admirers Men of no little Affurance; yet really however it may prevail upon the infatuated Se-Claries, the many Plots and Counter-Plots there discover'd, their implacable Emmities one against another, perfidious Hypocrisies, and clandestine Underminings, with a continued Irresolution as to any thing of Accordand Settlement, must convince every Man of Sence, that (like their Informal Abettor) their fole Talent lay in doing Milebief. oppoling and pulling down; which, having effected, they could no more agree what should specced, than the Mob of Capua, when they had brought things into the fame condition. Read over his whole Second Volume with a ferious Attention; and then tell me, whether Hell it felf can be represented in greater Confusion, than he doth there the Conduct of Affairs, the Contrafts, and Counterminings of the several Usurping Powers, till things being brought to the Extremity of Difraction, with an Expence of Blood and Treasure, never before paralell'd, they were forc'd, like the Evil Spirit in the Goffel, to . return from whence they fet out, and cease troubling the World till their former Freaks, and its own Follies should be quite forgot: yet these were our Commonwealth-Patriots, the Keepers of our Liberties, and what not : From whom, and all fuch, God keep this Poor Nation for evermore.

6thly, Were I not fure, you would expect fomething in reference to the Church of England, I had been wholly filent as to that Point, being of a Perswalion somewhat more sanguine, than most of her Sor's Clergy as well as Lay, via. that what a wise Observer said of the whole Nation in general, is more applicable here. None can destroy be but bee self-of There is, as I hinted just now, so strict and mutual a dependance between the Crown and Mytre, that they must both stand and fall together: And, give me leave farther to add, we must never expect? Settl'd State, or command Prace, without keeping

bring in their whenever a Nation is to unhappy fall into Parties, and Fractions, upon the Grail; as fome Church-men will Properties therein, to the Church must on in such Distractions, and that to a the main Body keeps fleady to its felf. constantly attend her, as the perfecuted. east down, but not destroy'd; and it very a Good does not come out of that Evil. elf folds her Arms in a carelels Despair, or Chain with Faction and Schiffm, and as the fuerv'd, pulls down ber old Walls, ber Confessions Discipline (like the foolish Trojans) to let in all of those very Enemies, which have used all tais d in vain, to effect ber ruine. This would and as the fame good Man farther declares. Wisdom and Government, by which it was ever the People should conform to the Laws of the urch (bould conform to the Humours of the Peohe very well diftinguishes to fuch as be conand Errors behind them we ought to fet our need not pull down our Walls; but if they bring their and divided Judgments along with them, to admit from Punishment, but leaves them free to all other or rather fortifies and animates them to purfue their teater Violence. God, to be fure, receives none and Amendment; and why his Church should do to learn; if they will not be the fame with us, nielves, and not come among us, their Room Orderstanding, or Affection, in those Persons, is bette Acd. el who tro rads to much in that Affair, without any regard to th in the Golpel, as likewise the reason of the thing and ting with, ay, and courting too, those Wolves, because the Sheeps Chathing; or can otherwise alledge fome plaulib which the Devil is never without, nor fails of a supply to s act on his behalf; whereas Matter of Fall hath all along me the contrary, the continued Experience of most fadly assured us, that they could never nigh an hundred y

And now, Sir, without doubt you mult a find the Trouble I was complemented into, to receiving a Foliume instead of a Letter,

Yet, be affurd, 'twas with some difficulty it maded here, so having once set my Thoughts associate, the Currie and so strong, a could not seem its Force so as to stop at pleasure; And by this you may see consirm'd what I have hitherto entertained you without for if a single Person cannot take his Liberty, in so little an Affair too; without somewhat of Inconvenience and Trouble, how much worse must it prove in a whole Body, a Community of People, who are so easily hurried on, without knowing what they do, or from whom they act, till all end in Mischief and Consuson: And therefore give me leave to declare, that the Restrains propounded in the Premises, whatever satisfaction they may give you, and some sew of your Temper, will be no ways acceptable to that extravagant Licentionsness, both Corporal and Spiritual, Ecclesiastical and Civil, which hath so long had the Ascendant amongst us and bears too nigh Affairty to that Acknowledgment in Livy; Nec Morbum serve possumu, nec Remedium. God, in his due time, make us sensible both of the Folly and Danger, which such Courses tend unto: In the mean while, and ever, continue to defend our Chack from all her Enemies, within, as well as well as the daily Prayer of,

S 1 R;

Tours, &cc.

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